

To the Sailors, Families, and Civilians at Naval Base Ventura County:

Naval Base Ventura County presents the Calendar Year 2003 drinking water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report includes information showing the quality of our drinking water, which is delivered, to personnel and residents at NBVC, and residents of Catalina Housing. Please take the time to read this report. Our drinking water meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) primary and secondary regulatory drinking water standards.

The Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA), whom NBVC purchases its drinking water, has provided table 1 for NAS Point Mugu and CBC Port Hueneme. The Calleguas Municipal Water District provided table 2 for residents of Catalina Heights, Camarillo. These reports include the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. Additional water sampling results, from monitoring performed by NBVC personnel, is also included as table 3.

A few facts about the NBVC potable water system:

- NBVC monitors the drinking water quality by taking daily, weekly, and monthly water samples according to federal and state drinking water regulations
- NBVC receives the same water as the City of Port Hueneme and the Channel Islands Beach Community District.
- Since 1986, all plumbing installations and repairs consisted of material, which is lead-free.

As residents, employees and caretakers of NBVC, we ask for you to do your part in promoting safe drinking water and educating others by doing the following:

- Bottled water is popular but educate yourself on the quality! The FDA, not the EPA, regulates bottled water and FDA standards are much less stringent. Please read below **“Is tap water as safe as bottled water?” You may be surprised to learn that bottled water may be of lower quality than your tap water.**
- Personnel who are in large buildings with few occupants or belong to bottled water clubs need to be proactive by circulating the water in their buildings. The water is essentially sitting in the pipe system since it was last used. In any house or office, off-base or not, it is always recommended to let water run a 5-10 seconds in the morning to flush the pipes out. The flushing may take longer after long weekends or vacations.
- Visit http://199.114.28.9/vnn/environ/Programs/water/index_water.html for more information

If you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please contact the Manager of the NBVC Facilities Environmental Support Branch, William Venable at 805.982.3771.

PORT HUENEME WATER AGENCY 2003 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Port Hueneme Water Agency is committed to providing you with complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) requires the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) to send an annual Consumer Confidence Report to all customers regarding the water quality they received during the previous calendar year. PHWA tests its water as required by DHS regulations and reports these results to DHS each month. Additionally, annual DHS inspections of the operational policies and procedures at PHWA are conducted. All of this is done to ensure the safety of your drinking water.

This Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the 2003 water quality test results performed by PHWA and Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas). It also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. Water constituents are listed under the appropriate water quality standard and include the maximum contaminant level, federal maximum contaminant level goal or the California public health goal, and the range of results. Water testing is routinely performed for bacteria and protozoan, disinfectant residual, minerals, radioactivity, inorganic and organic chemicals, and other water quality parameters.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where does my water come from?

The supply water for the PHWA treatment plant comes from the United Water Conservation District (United). United's water comes from groundwater located in the El Rio area of Ventura County. This water is pumped from shallow wells drilled into the Oxnard and Fox Canyon aquifers. These two aquifers, which are naturally high in minerals, are fed by the Santa Clara River drainage basin. The drainage basin receives water from various sources such as rivers, streams, wastewater treatment plants, and agricultural runoff.

In October 2001, United completed a source water assessment survey for their water sources. This assessment provides a survey of potential sources of contamination of the groundwater that supplies United's wells. Activities that constitute the highest risk are petroleum storage tanks and fueling operations, septic systems, and abandoned animal feedlots. Groundwater at United is vulnerable to contamination by MTBE, a gasoline additive. No MTBE has been detected in United's wells. United continues to monitor the water quality. Copies of the source water assessment survey are available from United at 805-525-4431.

PHWA's water treatment plant uses three different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat the United water. These desalination techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO), nanofiltration (NF), and electrodialysis reversal (EDR). All three processes operate side-by-side and each one produces between 1 and 1.5 million gallons of drinking water every day. The treatment process softens the water received from United by lowering the mineral content and minimizes the corrosiveness of the water through the addition of sodium hydroxide. In addition the water is disinfected using chloramines instead of chlorine. Chloramines have better taste, fewer odors, and reduces the formation of trihalomethane in the water, which is a known carcinogen. *Fish owners - you must chemically remove the chloramines in the PHWA water when preparing your fish tank water.*

State water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is also used at the PHWA treatment plant. MWD water comes from the Sierra Nevada mountains in northern California and

is conveyed through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. The State water is filtered and disinfected by MWD surface water treatment plants and brought into Ventura County by Calleguas. Calleguas brings the State water to the PHWA treatment plant where it is blended with the treated United water and then delivered to you. The blended water contains about 2.5 parts per million chloramines.

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed its source water assessment of its State Water Project supplies. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan at 213-217-6850.

Does my water meet EPA and State standards? Is my tap water safe to drink?

Yes. Your water meets all USEPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and State (DHS) water quality standards. PHWA did not have any violations of any treatment, monitoring, or reporting requirements during 2003. None of the constituents in the drinking water exceeded the maximum contaminant levels or action levels set by DHS or USEPA. The tables in this report list all of the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling period as required by DHS.

Is tap water as safe as bottled water?

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), not the USEPA, regulates bottled water companies. The marketing of the bottled water companies has led consumers to believe that bottled water has higher quality standards than tap water. The FDA does not require bottled water companies to test for the same constituents (such as giardia and asbestos) that the USEPA requires for tap water. Also, the FDA does not have a prohibition on total coliform bacteria. Total coliform bacteria are prohibited in tap water. The FDA does not regulate bottled water companies that bottle and package water within the individual states. It is the responsibility of each state to regulate its bottled water companies. This accounts for 60-70% of all bottled water companies. Fortunately, California is one of the more progressive states, but as with most of the states, there is a lack of manpower, compared to that provided by USEPA for tap water, for the enforcement of bottled water regulations.

If you do drink bottled water, do the research and educate yourself on the quality of your bottled water. Many people are misled to think that their tap water is not high quality but, in actuality, it is bottled water, which is subject to less rigorous testing and purity standards.

Why are contaminants in my water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about

drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, wastewater plants and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated include the following:

- ***Microbial Contaminants*** Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic Contaminants*** Salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- ***Pesticides & Herbicides*** May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- ***Organic Chemicals*** Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants*** Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, you may test the air in your home. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

How can I get more information?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact Gary Haggin, the City of Port Hueneme's Water Superintendent, at (805) 986-6566. The public is always welcome to attend PHWA board meetings. These are held bi-monthly on the 3rd Wednesday of odd months at the City of Port Hueneme Civic Center located at 250 N. Ventura Road.

CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

Annual Water Quality Report July 2004

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Quality as a Priority

Water quality has always been a priority for Calleguas. Our mission since the 1950s has been to provide our service area with a reliable supply of high quality, imported drinking water. A team of highly trained professionals works hard to ensure that Calleguas' water supply meets all state and federal water quality standards. This brochure provides information about the sources and quality of the water delivered by Calleguas in 2003. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards.

During the year, multiple tests for over 150 drinking water contaminants were performed on Calleguas' water supply to determine concentrations of mineral, physical, bacteriological, inorganic, organic, and radioactive constituents. Once again, we are proud to report that our system did not violate any water quality standards. For additional information on the quality of water delivered by Calleguas, please contact Tony Goff at (805) 579-7138 or visit our website at www.calleguas.com.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

General Information About Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Our Source Water

Originating in northern California, Calleguas' drinking water supply is conveyed over five hundred miles through the State Water Project's network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations. In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California completed a source water

assessment of its State Water Project supply. This source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting Metropolitan by phone at (213) 217-6850. The State Water Project supply is filtered and disinfected at the Metropolitan's Jensen Filtration Facility in Granada Hills. Following treatment, water is conveyed by pipeline through the San Fernando Valley to Calleguas' mile-long tunnel in the Santa Susana Mountains. The water is then distributed by Calleguas and its purveyors to over one-half million Ventura County residents, representing 80% of the County's population. Surplus supplies of this imported water are stored in Lake Bard, the District's reservoir in Thousand Oaks.

Our Treated Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Calleguas achieves these standards through vigilant watershed protection and the treatment techniques used at Metropolitan's Jensen Plant as well as Calleguas' Lake Bard Water Filtration Plant. A good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system is the measurement of turbidity. Turbidity, or the cloudiness of water, is listed in the tables included in this report.

Information for Customers with Special Water Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Table 2 - Calleguas Municipal Water District

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2003

			Imported Surface Water Metropolitan Jensen		Locally Stored Imported Water Calleguas LBWFP		Date of Sample	Major Sources in Drinking Water
		Percent of Supply	97%		3%			
Parameter	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range	Average	Range		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards**CLARITY (a)**

Turbidity (NTU) (TT)	Highest Single Value	0.08	0.17			
	% of samples <0.3	100%	100%			Soil runoff

MICROBIOLOGICAL (b)

Total Coliform Bacteria	2 or 5.0%	(0)	0.02%	0 - 0.11%	0	0		Naturally present in the environment
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DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Chloramines (ppm)	[4]	[4]	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7 - 2.1		Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (c)	60	n/a	21	7 - 37	17	9 - 26		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (c)	80	n/a	57	33 - 77	63	46 - 69		By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.1	ND - 0.1	0.1	ND - 0.2		Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.6	0.5 - 0.7	ND	ND - 0.5		Erosion of natural deposits

RADIONUCLIDES

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	15	n/a	1.09	ND - 1.62	2.80	ND - 6.74	01 & 02	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	n/a	4.86	ND - 6.20	ND	ND - 8.12	01 & 02	Decay of natural & manmade deposits

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

n/a = not applicable

pCi/L = PicoCuries per liter

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ND = None Detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard = MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(a) The turbidity level of the filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.

(b) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 2 samples if a system collects less than 40 samples per month).

(c) Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples. Values reported reflect the highest and lowest single value in the distribution system (range) and the highest running annual average.

Table 2 - Calleguas Municipal Water District
Summary of Water Quality Results For 2003

			Imported Surface Water Metropolitan Jensen		Locally Stored Imported Water Calleguas LBWFP		Major Sources in Drinking Water
Percent of Supply			97%		3%		
Parameter	Secondary MCL	Action Level	Average	Range	Average	Range	
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards							
Chloride (ppm)	500		82	68 - 96	96	94 - 97	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15		2	2	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (Units)	3		(a)	(a)	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600		550	473 - 596	616	598 - 628	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500		48	42 - 53	56	55 - 57	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000		301	264 - 325	345	300 - 390	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Monthly) (NTU)	5		0.05	0.05 - 0.06	0.08	0.03 - 0.13	Soil runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)							
Alkalinity (ppm)	NS	NS	86	81 - 89	107	100 - 110	
Boron (ppb)	NS	1,000	210	190 - 220	205	200 - 210	
Calcium (ppm)	NS	NS	25	22 - 26	50	28 - 72	
Hardness (Total Hardness) (ppm)	NS	NS	120	108 - 127	133	132 - 134	
Magnesium (ppm)	NS	NS	14	12 - 15	15	15	
pH (pH Units)	NS	NS	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8 - 8.3	
Potassium (ppm)	NS	NS	3	3	4	3 - 4	
Sodium (ppm)	NS	NS	59	50 - 67	71	65 - 77	
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NS	NS	2.1	1.9 - 2.4	2.4	2.0 - 3.0	

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

ND = None Detected

NS = No Standard

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

µmho/cm = micromhos per centimeter

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Action Level (AL) = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

(a) Measured by flavor-profile analysis.

Table 3 - NBVC Additional Water Sampling Results for calendar year 2003

PRIMARY STANDARDS: Mandatory Health Related Standards

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Highest # of detections in 1 month		# of Months in Violation	Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Point Mugu							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(a)	2 or 5.0%	0	0		0	Weekly: Natural in Environment
Port Hueneme							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(a)	2 or 5.0%	0	0		0	Weekly: Natural in Environment
Camarillo Housing							
Total Coliform Bacteria	(a)	2 or 5.0%	0	0		0	Monthly: Natural in Environment
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Point Mugu							
Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	21-35	No	Quarterly: Byproduct of Chlorination of TT
				Average	27.8		
Port Hueneme							
Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	8.6-37	No	Quarterly: Byproduct of Chlorination of TT
				Average	22.4		
Camarillo Housing							
Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	40-60.2	No	Quarterly: Byproduct of Chlorination of TT
				Average	50.1		
CHEMICALS	UNIT	[MRDL] MCL mg/l	PHG [MRDLG] (MCLG)	Range & Average	CMWD SURFACE	PHWA BLEND	Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
Point Mugu							
pH	units	6.5- 8.5	NS	Range	7.6-8.4	8.1-8.4	TT
				Average	8	8.2	
Port Hueneme							
pH	units	6.5- 8.5	NS	Range	8.3-8.6	8.1 -8.3	TT
				Average	8.4	8.2	
Camarillo Housing							
pH	units	6.5- 8.5	NS	Range	8.1-8.3	7.8-8.3	TT
				Average	8.2	8.0	
CHEMICALS	UNIT	Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile	# of Samples Exceeded	Frequency Tested and Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
LEAD AND COPPER							
Camarillo Housing was completed in 2002							
**Lead	ug/l	15	2	10	0.00001	0	Tri-ennial: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Port Hueneme was completed in 2001							
**Lead	ug/l	15	2	30	0.000001	0	Tri-ennial: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Camarillo Housing was completed in 2002							
**Copper	ug/l	1300	170	10	0.00005	0	Tri-ennial: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
Port Hueneme was completed in 2001							
**Copper	ug/l	1300	170	30	0.000271	0	Tri-ennial: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing; erosion of natural deposits

**Tap sampling for Lead (Pb) and Copper (Cu) is performed every three years (Tri-ennial).

Testing for Chloramines became a requirement in January 2004.